



TANCET 2024 MBA Question Paper with Solutions

Analysis of Business Situations

Brooks and Company was a food manufacturer established in 1850. Until 1977, its major product lines had consisted of tomato specialties, such as catsup, pickles and barbecue sauces. Its consumer products business accounted for 40% of sales; the balance consisted of institutional sales to restaurants, hospitals, and the armed forces. The company had advertised to the institutional market but never to final (household) consumers.

In 1977, the company introduced a new line of Italian specialty products aimed at the final consumer market. The line was composed of a number of prepared pasta dishes, such as spaghetti, lasagna, and ravioli. Each package contained all of the necessary ingredients (except meat) including seasoned tomato sauce, cheese, and noodles. The idea for the line of Italian pasta products had been conceived by Joe Brooks, son of the company president.

Joe's enthusiasm for the product idea was quickly picked up by other executives. The president had married an Italian woman after World War I and their only child, Joe, had been born in Naples, Italy. Because they lacked a Neapolitan (a native of Naples) background, William Johnson, production manager, and Carl Voght, treasurer, approved of the idea on less emotional grounds. Johnson saw in the Italian line certain production possibilities that fitted well with the company's existing facilities, Mr. Voght had long argued for some type of expansion which would enable the company to solve a number of financial problems

associated with its inability to attract outside capital.

Many planning meetings were held throughout the summer. These meetings were attended by both the Brookes, Johnson and Voght. Charles Welch, an administrative assistant to the president, was instructed to sit in on the sessions after he returned from

vacation on August 1. He acted as informal secretary for the group. The original thinking of the committee was that the product line should be introduced at the beginning of the fall food merchandising season, which started about October 1. This deadline, however, subsequently proved to be unrealistic. Production of the first items in the line did not get underway until September 30 and packaging difficulties prohibited introducing the product before mid-December. In July, the problems involved in the product introduction were not foremost in the planner's thought. Many hours were spent discussing the name of the product line. Finally, the name Velsuvio was adopted as a compromise, but without enthusiasm from Joe Brooks, who believed that the name such as Valencia better described the gourmet image, he thought the line should express. With the exception of the name, the younger Brooks directed most of the decisions related to the marketing program. From the beginning he argued that there were already plenty of "middle class" spaghetti products on the grocers' shelves. What was needed, he believed, was a prestige – even a "gourmet" line. The popularity of higher-priced Italian restaurants in many cities convinced young Brooks of the opportunity to market a prestige line of Italian food specialties.

Early in the planning it was decided not to limit distribution to those regional markets in which Brooks had previously established its reputation. National distribution would be undertaken from the beginning. It was planned that the Velsuvio line would be marketed in all major food chains except those handling only private or controlled brands. Sales to chain headquarters would be made by food brokers handling gourmet products rather than by brokers used to the handling of high-volume canned goods.

For the first time in its experience, Brooks planned to undertake an extensive consumer advertising program. A small Los Angeles advertising agency with slight experience in handling food products was appointed. However, by the time the agency had been selected and oriented to the marketing program, the time remaining before the scheduled introduction did not allow for the preparation of magazine advertisements or filmed television commercials. In order to break into the consumer market at the time of the scheduled product introduction on October 1, a consumer advertising program using newspapers, live television commercials, and radio was prepared. Except for the product

introduction period, however, relatively little thought was given during the summer planning sessions to the total amount of money required to support the new product with consumer advertising. A number of circumstances combined to prevent the introduction of the product in October as originally planned. No one had assumed personal responsibility for package design and production was held up three weeks while the company waited for supplies of packaging materials. Brooks was forced to move very rapidly to obtain a package, and he was the first to admit that the result was neither very well designed functionally nor attractive from a promotional point of view. Time was short, however, and there was no choice but to use this package or abandon the project for the present season and possibly altogether, depending on competitive conditions.

A hastily put together advertising campaign was introduced in November. However, advertising costs had been greatly underestimated, so that the intensity of the campaign was much lower than Brooks had anticipated, even with the limited budget. As a result, most of the budget was allocated to newspapers and radio. Moreover, problems with the scripting of the TV commercials delayed broadcasting until the beginning of December. Newspaper advertisements and radio commercials did commence, however, as planned. The new product was finally launched in mid-December. However, by February, two major competitors began marketing similar products. Shortly thereafter, a market research survey was sponsored by Brooks to determine whether the Velsuvio name made a favorable impression on housewives. The results of the survey were negative. Only twenty-two percent of the housewives interviewed could recall the Velsuvio name and of those, only twelve percent had tried the products. Consumer evaluation of the product line was far from encouraging. Of those who had tried the product for the first time, only four percent stated that they would buy it again.

Another indication that worried Brook's management was that few major food chains showed interest in the line. By mid-year, Brook's product sales were so poor that management established a special committee to determine without delay what immediate steps might be taken to reverse the poor sales record of Velsuvio.

DIRECTIONS:

The questions that follow relate to the preceding passage. Evaluate, in terms of the passage, each of the items given. Then select your answer from one of the following classifications and blacken the corresponding space on the answer sheet.

- (a) A MAJOR OBJECTIVE in making the decision: one of the goals sought by the decision maker.
- (b) A MAJOR FACTOR in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage, that fundamentally affects and/or determines the decisions.
- (c) A MINOR FACTOR in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major Factor, rather than a Major Objective directly.
- (d) A MAJOR ASSUMPTION in making the decision: a projection or supposition arrived at by the decision maker before considering the factors and alternatives.

1. Possibility of using existing production facilities in manufacturing Velsuvio products:

- (a) A MAJOR OBJECTIVE in making the decision: one of the goals sought by the decision maker.
- (b) A MAJOR FACTOR in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage, that fundamentally affects and/or determines the decisions.
- (c) A MINOR FACTOR in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major Factor, rather than a Major Objective directly.
- (d) A MAJOR ASSUMPTION in making the decision: a projection or supposition arrived at by the decision maker before considering the factors and alternatives.

Correct Answer: (b) A MAJOR FACTOR

Solution: The possibility of using existing production facilities is directly related to the decision-making process as mentioned in the passage. William Johnson saw certain production possibilities in the Italian line that fitted well with the company's existing facilities. This is an important factor that influenced the decision to proceed with the product line.

2. Likelihood of achieving wide consumer acceptance of the Velsuvio line:

(a) A MAJOR OBJECTIVE in making the decision: one of the goals sought by the decision maker.

(b) A MAJOR FACTOR in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage, that fundamentally affects and/or determines the decisions.

(c) A MINOR FACTOR in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major Factor, rather than a Major Objective directly.

(d) A MAJOR ASSUMPTION in making the decision: a projection or supposition arrived at by the decision maker before considering the factors and alternatives.

Correct Answer: (d) A MAJOR ASSUMPTION

Solution: The likelihood of achieving wide consumer acceptance was a projection or assumption made before fully understanding the challenges. The passage mentions that Joe Brooks believed that the popularity of higher-priced Italian restaurants indicated an opportunity to market a prestige line of Italian food. This was an assumption made by Brooks, who expected it to resonate well with consumers. uct's visibility among the right audience.

3. Company growth and expansion:

- (a) A MAJOR OBJECTIVE in making the decision: one of the goals sought by the decision maker.
- (b) A MAJOR FACTOR in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage, that fundamentally affects and/or determines the decisions.
- (c) A MINOR FACTOR in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major Factor, rather than a Major Objective directly.
- (d) A MAJOR ASSUMPTION in making the decision: a projection or supposition arrived at by the decision maker before considering the factors and alternatives.

Correct Answer: (a) A MAJOR OBJECTIVE

Solution: Company growth and expansion were one of the primary objectives behind the decision to launch the Velsuvio product line. The passage mentions Carl Voght arguing for expansion to address financial issues, which reflects the company's goal to grow and expand.

4. The name Valencia better described the gourmet image:

- (a) A MAJOR OBJECTIVE in making the decision: one of the goals sought by the decision maker.
- (b) A MAJOR FACTOR in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage, that fundamentally affects and/or determines the decisions.
- (c) A MINOR FACTOR in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or

affecting a Major Factor, rather than a Major Objective directly.

(d) A MAJOR ASSUMPTION in making the decision: a projection or supposition arrived at by the decision maker before considering the factors and alternatives.

Correct Answer: (d) A MAJOR ASSUMPTION

Solution: Joe Brooks' belief that the name "Valencia" would better describe the gourmet image reflects an assumption about consumer perception. This was a supposition made before full consideration of all factors like market research or consumer feedback.

5. The popularity of high-priced Italian restaurants in the U.S.:

(a) A MAJOR OBJECTIVE in making the decision: one of the goals sought by the decision maker.

(b) A MAJOR FACTOR in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage, that fundamentally affects and/or determines the decisions.

(c) A MINOR FACTOR in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major Factor, rather than a Major Objective directly.

(d) A MAJOR ASSUMPTION in making the decision: a projection or supposition arrived at by the decision maker before considering the factors and alternatives.

Correct Answer: (b) A MAJOR FACTOR

Solution: The popularity of high-priced Italian restaurants was a significant factor that influenced Joe Brooks' decision. He saw this trend as an indicator of the market potential for a gourmet Italian product line. This was a concrete element that directly impacted the decision-making process.

6. Depth of Brooks' expertise in the sale of consumer products:

(a) A MAJOR OBJECTIVE in making the decision: one of the goals sought by the decision maker.

(b) A MAJOR FACTOR in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage, that fundamentally affects and/or determines the decisions.

(c) A MINOR FACTOR in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major Factor, rather than a Major Objective directly.

(d) A MAJOR ASSUMPTION in making the decision: a projection or supposition arrived at by the decision maker before considering the factors and alternatives.

Correct Answer: (b) A MAJOR FACTOR

Solution: Brooks' expertise in consumer products directly influenced the decision-making process, especially considering his lack of experience in this area. The company's advertising and marketing efforts were crucial, and Brooks' depth of knowledge—or lack thereof—was a key factor in determining how to approach the market. This is mentioned in the passage when discussing the selection of the advertising agency.

(a) A MAJOR OBJECTIVE in making the decision: one of the goals sought by the decision

(b) A MAJOR FACTOR in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage, that fundamentally affects and/or determines the decisions.

7. Market survey results: maker.

(c) A MINOR FACTOR in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major Factor, rather than a Major Objective directly.

(d) A MAJOR ASSUMPTION in making the decision: a projection or supposition arrived at by the decision maker before considering the factors and alternatives.

Correct Answer: (b) A MAJOR FACTOR

Solution: The results of the market survey were critical in evaluating the Velsuvio product line. The survey's negative results, with low brand recall and minimal trial rate, showed that the market's reaction was fundamental to the decision-making process. These findings were

a major factor influencing the company's next steps in managing the product line.

8. Estimated cost of advertising campaign:

(a) A MAJOR OBJECTIVE in making the decision: one of the goals sought by the decision maker.

affecting a Major Factor, rather than a Major Objective directly.

(d) A MAJOR ASSUMPTION in making the decision: a projection or supposition arrived at by the decision maker before considering the factors and alternatives.

Correct Answer: (b) A MAJOR FACTOR

Solution:

(b) A MAJOR FACTOR in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage, that fundamentally affects and/or determines the decisions.

(c) A MINOR FACTOR in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or

The estimated cost of the advertising campaign was an essential factor that influenced the overall planning process. The passage mentions that the company underestimated the cost, which led to a less intense advertising campaign than planned.

The

advertising budget was crucial to the success of the product's introduction and sales.

9. National distribution of the Velsuvio line:

(a) A MAJOR OBJECTIVE in making the decision: one of the goals sought by the decision maker.

(b) A MAJOR FACTOR in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage, that fundamentally affects and/or determines the decisions.

(c) A MINOR FACTOR in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major Factor, rather than a Major Objective directly.

(d) A MAJOR ASSUMPTION in making the decision: a projection or supposition arrived at by the decision maker before considering the factors and alternatives.

Correct Answer: (b) A MAJOR FACTOR

Solution: The decision to implement national distribution was a major factor that influenced the product's launch. Brooks made the decision not to limit distribution to

(a) A MAJOR OBJECTIVE in making the decision: one of the goals sought by the decision

(b) A MAJOR FACTOR in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage, that fundamentally affects and/or determines the decisions. regional markets but instead aimed for a national rollout, impacting sales strategies, marketing efforts, and overall success. This decision was integral to the product's introduction.

10. Brooks' inability to attract outside capital: maker.

(c) A MINOR FACTOR in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major Factor, rather than a Major Objective directly.

(d) A MAJOR ASSUMPTION in making the decision: a projection or supposition arrived at by the decision maker before considering the factors and alternatives.

Correct Answer: (b) A MAJOR FACTOR

Solution: Brooks' inability to attract outside capital was a major factor in the decision-making process. The company faced financial challenges, and Carl Voght's argument for expansion was partly driven by the need to address these issues. This financial struggle was a key reason for introducing new products like Velsuvio.

affecting a Major Factor, rather than a Major Objective directly.

(d) A MAJOR ASSUMPTION in making the decision: a projection or supposition arrived at by the decision maker before considering the factors and alternatives.

Correct Answer: (b) A MAJOR FACTOR

11. Delay in launching Velsuvio line:

(a) A MAJOR OBJECTIVE in making the decision: one of the goals sought by the decision maker.

(b) A MAJOR FACTOR in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage, that fundamentally affects and/or determines the decisions.

(c) A MINOR FACTOR in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or

The delay in launching the Velsuvio line was a critical factor that affected the overall decision-making process. The passage mentions how the production and packaging delays prevented the product from being launched on time. This delay had significant consequences for the company's marketing and sales efforts.

12. Difficulties with new package design:

(a) A MAJOR OBJECTIVE in making the decision: one of the goals sought by the decision maker.

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(b) A MAJOR FACTOR in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage, that fundamentally affects and/or determines the decisions.

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(c) A MINOR FACTOR in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major Factor, rather than a Major Objective directly.

(d) A MAJOR ASSUMPTION in making the decision: a projection or supposition arrived at by the decision maker before considering the factors and alternatives.

Correct Answer: (b) A MAJOR FACTOR

Solution: The difficulties with the new package design were a major factor that directly impacted the launch of the Velsuvio line. The passage mentions that packaging delays led to using a less-than-ideal design, which affected both the functionality and the attractiveness of the product. This was an important consideration in the overall decision-making process.

13. Need for a "gourmet" Italian food line: maker.

(c) A MINOR FACTOR in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major Factor, rather than a Major Objective directly.

affecting a Major Factor, rather than a Major Objective directly.

(d) A MAJOR ASSUMPTION in making the decision: a projection or supposition arrived at by the decision maker before considering the factors and alternatives.

Correct Answer: (b) A MAJOR FACTOR

Solution:

(d) A MAJOR ASSUMPTION in making the decision: a projection or supposition arrived at by the decision maker before considering the factors and alternatives.

Correct Answer: (a) A MAJOR OBJECTIVE

Solution: The need for a "gourmet" Italian food line was a major objective driving the decision to launch the Velsuvio product. Joe Brooks believed that there was a market for a higher-end Italian product line, which was a key goal in the development of the Velsuvio brand. This objective was central to the marketing and positioning decisions.

14. Market entry of competitors:

(a) A MAJOR OBJECTIVE in making the decision: one of the goals sought by the decision maker.

(b) A MAJOR FACTOR in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage, that fundamentally affects and/or determines the decisions.

(c) A MINOR FACTOR in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or

The market entry of competitors was a significant factor that affected the decision-making process. The passage notes that two major competitors began marketing similar products shortly after the Velsuvio line was launched. This posed a direct challenge to Brooks' product and influenced subsequent decisions, such as revising the marketing approach.

(a) A MAJOR OBJECTIVE in making the decision: one of the goals sought by the decision

(b) A MAJOR FACTOR in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage, that fundamentally affects and/or determines the decisions.

15. Obtaining packaging materials:

(a) A MAJOR OBJECTIVE in making the decision: one of the goals sought by the decision maker.

(b) A MAJOR FACTOR in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage, that fundamentally affects and/or determines the decisions.

(c) A MINOR FACTOR in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major Factor, rather than a Major Objective directly.

(d) A MAJOR ASSUMPTION in making the decision: a projection or supposition arrived at by the decision maker before considering the factors and alternatives.

Correct Answer: (b) A MAJOR FACTOR

Solution: The difficulty in obtaining packaging materials was a major factor that delayed the product's launch. The passage highlights how the delay in receiving packaging materials contributed to the inability to launch the product on time. This factor was a key consideration in the company's decision-making process.

affecting a Major Factor, rather than a Major Objective directly.

(d) A MAJOR ASSUMPTION in making the decision: a projection or supposition arrived at by the decision maker before considering the factors and alternatives.

16. Introducing the new product on October 1:

(a) A MAJOR OBJECTIVE in making the decision: one of the goals sought by the decision maker.

(b) A MAJOR FACTOR in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage, that fundamentally affects and/or determines the decisions.

(c) A MINOR FACTOR in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major Factor, rather than a Major Objective directly.

(d) A MAJOR ASSUMPTION in making the decision: a projection or supposition arrived at by the decision maker before considering the factors and alternatives.

Correct Answer: (d) A MAJOR ASSUMPTION

Solution: The decision to introduce the new product on October 1 was based on the assumption that production and packaging could be completed in time for the start of the fall food season. This was an assumption made without fully accounting for the delays that ultimately pushed the launch to December.

17. Interest of major food chains in Velsuvio:

(a) A MAJOR OBJECTIVE in making the decision: one of the goals sought by the decision

maker.

(b) A MAJOR FACTOR in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage, that fundamentally affects and/or determines the decisions. (c) A MINOR FACTOR in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or

affecting a Major Factor, rather than a Major Objective directly.

(d) A MAJOR ASSUMPTION in making the decision: a projection or supposition arrived at by the decision maker before considering the factors and alternatives.

Correct Answer: (b) A MAJOR FACTOR

Solution: The interest of major food chains was a key factor in determining the success of the Velsuvio product line. The passage mentions that despite efforts to introduce the product nationally, major food chains showed little interest, which directly influenced the sales

performance and success of the line.

18. Scripting of TV commercials:

(a) A MAJOR OBJECTIVE in making the decision: one of the goals sought by the decision maker.

(b) A MAJOR FACTOR in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage, that fundamentally affects and/or determines the decisions.

(c) A MINOR FACTOR in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major Factor, rather than a Major Objective directly.

(d) A MAJOR ASSUMPTION in making the decision: a projection or supposition arrived at

by the decision maker before considering the factors and alternatives.

Correct Answer: (b) A MAJOR FACTOR

Solution: The scripting of TV commercials was a major factor in the delay of the product launch. The passage highlights that difficulties in scripting led to the commercials being delayed until December, which impacted the overall timing and effectiveness of the advertising campaign.

19. Consumer's preference of media of advertisement:

(a) A MAJOR OBJECTIVE in making the decision: one of the goals sought by the decision maker.

(b) A MAJOR FACTOR in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage, that fundamentally affects and/or determines the decisions.

(c) A MINOR FACTOR in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major Factor, rather than a Major Objective directly.

(d) A MAJOR ASSUMPTION in making the decision: a projection or supposition arrived at by the decision maker before considering the factors and alternatives.

Correct Answer: (b) A MAJOR FACTOR

Solution: The consumer's preference for specific media channels (such as newspapers, TV, and radio) played an important role in the advertising decisions. The passage shows that due to time constraints, advertising was directed more heavily through newspapers and radio, which were chosen based on their accessibility and the timing of the campaign.

20. Target segment would perceive Velsuvio as a gourmet range of products:

- (a) A MAJOR OBJECTIVE in making the decision: one of the goals sought by the decision maker.
- (b) A MAJOR FACTOR in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage, that fundamentally affects and/or determines the decisions.
- (c) A MINOR FACTOR in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major Factor, rather than a Major Objective directly.
- (d) A MAJOR ASSUMPTION in making the decision: a projection or supposition arrived at by the decision maker before considering the factors and alternatives.

Correct Answer: (d) A MAJOR ASSUMPTION

Solution: The assumption that the target segment would perceive Velsuvio as a gourmet range of products was a key factor behind the product's positioning. Joe Brooks assumed that consumers would perceive the brand in the context of a premium, high-quality product line, similar to high-priced Italian restaurants. This assumption, however, was not fully supported by market feedback.

SECTION – II

Reading Comprehension

PASSAGE I

A sanctuary may be defined as a place where Man is passive and the rest of Nature active. Till quite recently Nature had her own sanctuaries, where man either did not go at all or only as a tool-using animal in comparatively small numbers. But now, in this machinery age, there is no place left where man cannot go with overwhelming forces at his command. He can strangle to death all the nobler wild life in the world to-day. To-morrow he certainly will have done so, unless he exercises due foresight and self-control in the mean time. There is not the slightest doubt that birds and mammals are now being killed off much faster than they can breed. And it is always the largest and noblest forms of life that suffer most. The whales and elephants, lions and eagles, go. The rats and flies, and all mean parasites, remain. This is inevitable in certain cases. But it is wanton killing off that I am speaking of to-night. Civilized man begins by destroying the very forms of wild life he learns to appreciate most when he becomes still more civilized. The obvious remedy is to begin conservation at an earlier stage, when it is easier and better in every way, by enforcing laws for close seasons, game preserves, the selective protection of certain species, and sanctuaries.

I have just defined a sanctuary as a place where man is passive and the rest of Nature active. But this general definition is too absolute for any special case. The mere fact that man has to protect a sanctuary does away with his purely passive attitude. Then, he can be beneficially active by destroying pests and parasites, like bot-flies or mosquitoes, and by finding antidotes for diseases like the epidemic which periodically kills off the rabbits and thus starves many of the carnivora to death. But, except in cases where experiment has proved his intervention to be beneficial, the less he upsets the balance of Nature the better, even when he tries to be an earthly Providence.

21. The author implies that his first definition of a sanctuary is:

- (1) Totally wrong
- (2) Somewhat idealistic
- (3) Unhelpful
- (4) Indefensible

Correct Answer: (2) Somewhat idealistic

Solution: The author acknowledges that his first definition of a sanctuary — a place where man is passive and the rest of nature is active — is not fully applicable to all cases. He explains that human intervention, such as controlling pests and diseases, is sometimes necessary. Therefore, he suggests that while the definition is useful, it is somewhat idealistic and not applicable in all situations.

22. The author's argument that destroying bot-flies and mosquitoes would be a beneficial action is most weakened by all of the following except:

- (1) Parasites have an important role to play in the regulation of populations
- (2) The elimination of any species can have unpredictable effects on the balance of nature
- (3) The pests themselves are part of the food chain
- (4) These insects have been introduced to the area by human activities

Correct Answer: (4) These insects have been introduced to the area by human activities

Solution: The author argues that destroying bot-flies and mosquitoes could be harmful because they are part of a larger ecological system. The first three options highlight the consequences of eliminating species, which could disturb the balance of nature. However, the fact that these insects were introduced by human activities doesn't weaken the

argument as strongly, since the author is primarily concerned with the broader effects on the ecosystem.

23. It can be inferred that the passage is:

- (1) Part of an article in a scientific journal
- (2) Extracted from the minutes of a nature club
- (3) Part of a speech delivered to an educated audience
- (4) A speech delivered in a court of law

Correct Answer: (3) Part of a speech delivered to an educated audience

Solution: The passage's tone, vocabulary, and reasoning suggest that it is part of a speech intended for an educated audience, likely discussing environmental issues and the importance of conservation. The use of formal language and the structure of the argument also point to a speech rather than a casual meeting or legal document.

24. What should be the most appropriate central idea of this passage:

- (1) Author argues that man kills big animals but saves mosquitoes and other parasites.
- (2) Man is selfish by nature so he is up against the wild life which is harmful for his survival
- (3) Ecological balance, if not maintained by man, will be harmful in the long run.

(4) Author proposes a programme for not disturbing the balance of nature as it is beneficial for mankind.

Correct Answer: (3) Ecological balance, if not maintained by man, will be harmful in the long run.

Solution: The author's primary message is that human actions can disrupt the ecological balance, leading to negative consequences for the natural world and, eventually, mankind itself. He stresses the importance of conservation, sustainable practices, and maintaining this balance in order to ensure long-term environmental health.

25. Tone of the Author as expressed in the passage can be best described:

- (1) Descriptive to analytical
- (2) Sarcastically humorous
- (3) Objective to narrative
- (4) Sarcastically critical to suggestive

Correct Answer: (4) Sarcastically critical to suggestive

Solution: The author's tone is critical when discussing the destruction of wildlife and the impact of human activity on nature. However, he also offers suggestions and solutions, such as creating sanctuaries and implementing conservation measures. His tone shifts from being critical of man's destruction of nature to offering a more constructive and suggestive approach to mitigating these issues.

PASSAGE II

Care should be taken when submitting manuscripts to book publishers. A suitable publisher should be chosen, by a study of his list of publications or an examination in the bookshops of the type of books in which he specializes. It is a waste of time and money to send the typescript of a novel to a publisher who publishes no fiction, or poetry to one who publishes no verse, though all too often this is done. A preliminary letter is appreciated by most publishers, and this should outline the nature and extent of the typescript and enquire whether the publisher would be prepared to read it (writers have been known to send out such letters of enquiry in duplicated form, an approach not calculated to stimulate a publisher's interest). It is desirable to enclose the cost of return postage when submitting the typescript and finally it must be understood that although every reasonable care is taken of material in the Publishers' possession, responsibility cannot be accepted for any loss or damage thereto. Authors are strongly advised not to pay for the publication of their work. A reputable publisher will undertake its publication at his own expense, except possibly for works of an academic nature.

26. In view of the writer:

- (1) The publisher will stick to his line of publication only.
- (2) The publisher who does not publish the other books, may not understand the ingredients and pattern of publication.
- (3) Publisher will not devote time to the Editing and reading the material which is not of its line of publication.

(4) Any publisher, not publishing the stuff of other type will not be able to do justice with the manuscript.

Correct Answer: (3) Publisher will not devote time to the Editing and reading the material which is not of its line of publication.

Solution: The writer suggests that it is essential to send a manuscript to a publisher who specializes in the type of material being submitted. A publisher not dealing with a particular genre may not devote the necessary time to read or edit the material effectively, thus making it unproductive to send irrelevant work to such publishers.

27. As per the passage:

(1) Introductory letter, as it helps in publication, must be invariably sent.

(2) The letters must have the contents in detail, to make the publisher read the same while devoting sufficient time.

(3) A well-worded and concise letter must be sent with manuscript to enable the publisher to have a glimpse of the manuscript.

(4) More than one copy of the Preliminary/introductory letter must be submitted. Correct Answer: (3) A well-worded and concise letter must be sent with manuscript to enable the publisher to have a glimpse of the manuscript.

Solution: The passage mentions that a preliminary letter is appreciated by publishers, and it should outline the nature of the manuscript. The letter should be concise and well-worded, providing the publisher with a quick overview of the material and helping them decide whether to review it further.

28. According to the writer:

- (1) Paying for the publication expenses will help in publication of the manuscript.
- (2) Although the publisher would pay for the return expenses, no publication expenses will be borne by the publisher.
- (3) Reputed publisher would publish the manuscript on its own expenses.
- (4) Good publishers sometimes defer the publication according to the demand.

Correct Answer: (3) Reputed publisher would publish the manuscript on its own expenses.

Solution: The writer advises authors against paying for the publication of their work. A reputable publisher will typically bear the cost of publishing the manuscript, with the possible exception of academic works. This reinforces the importance of selecting a legitimate publisher who handles publication expenses.

29. Give the suitable Central idea of the passage:

- (1) Manuscripts when sent for publication must have preliminary letter in more than one copy with cost of publication.
- (2) Manuscripts must be submitted to reputed publisher, who publishes the material of that kind with a brief letter and cost of return expenses.

(3) The manuscripts before submission, must be personally discussed with the publishers, along with a letter and making it clear with him that only a part of publication expenses will be borne by the writer.

(4) While submitting the manuscripts for publication, all the details are to be made abundantly clear with the publisher in writing along with the share of expenses. Any reputed publisher can be selected who may publish the manuscript.

Correct Answer: (2) Manuscripts must be submitted to reputed publisher, who publishes the material of that kind with a brief letter and cost of return expenses.

Solution: The passage emphasizes that manuscripts should be submitted to a reputable publisher specializing in the type of material being submitted. The submission should include a brief letter outlining the manuscript, as well as covering the return postage costs. It highlights the importance of proper submission procedures.

PASSAGE III

Some observers have attributed the dramatic growth in temporary employment that occurred in the United States during the 1980s to increased participation in the workforce by certain groups, such as first-time or reentering workers, who supposedly prefer such arrangements. However, statistical analyses reveal that demographic changes in the workforce did not correlate with variations in the total number of temporary workers. Instead, these analyses suggest that factors affecting employers account for the rise in temporary employment. One factor is product demand: temporary employment is favored by employers who are adapting to fluctuating demand for products while at the same time seeking to reduce overall labor costs. Another factor is labor's reduced bargaining strength,

which allows employers more control over the terms of employment. Given the analyses, which reveal that growth in temporary employment now far exceeds the level explainable by recent workforce entry rates of groups said to prefer temporary jobs, firms should be discouraged from creating excessive numbers of temporary positions. Government policymakers should consider mandating benefit coverage for temporary employees, promoting pay equity between temporary and permanent workers, assisting labor unions in organizing temporary workers, and

encouraging firms to assign temporary jobs primarily to employees who explicitly indicate that preference.

30. The primary purpose of the passage is to:

- (1) Present the results of statistical analyses and propose further studies.
- (2) Explain a recent development and predict its eventual consequences.
- (3) Identify the reasons for a trend and recommend measures to address it.
- (4) Outline several theories about a phenomenon and advocate one of them Describe the potential consequences of implementing a new policy and argue in favour of that policy.

Correct Answer: (3) Identify the reasons for a trend and recommend measures to address it. Solution: The passage identifies the reasons for the rise in temporary employment, primarily focusing on employer factors such as product demand and reduced bargaining power of workers. It also recommends several measures that government policymakers should consider to address this issue.

31. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the “factors affecting employers” that are mentioned in lines 9-10?

- (1) Most experts cite them as having initiated the growth in temporary employment that occurred during the 1980's.
- (2) They may account for the increase in the total number of temporary workers during the 1980's.
- (3) They were less important than demographic change in accounting for the increase of temporary employment during the 1980's.
- (4) They included a sharp increase in the cost of labor during the 1980's.

Correct Answer: (2) They may account for the increase in the total number of temporary workers during the 1980's.

Solution: The passage argues that the factors affecting employers, such as fluctuating product demand and reduced bargaining power of workers, may explain the rise in temporary employment, rather than demographic changes in the workforce.

32. The passage suggests which of the following about the use of temporary employment by firms during the 1980's?

- (1) It enabled firms to deal with fluctuating product demand far more efficiently than they before the 1980's.
- (2) It increased as a result of increased participation in the workforce by certain demographic groups.
- (3) It was discouraged by government-mandated policies.
- (4) It increased partly as a result of workers' reduced ability to control the terms of their employment.

Correct Answer: (4) It increased partly as a result of workers' reduced ability to control the terms of their employment.

Solution: The passage suggests that one of the reasons for the rise in temporary employment was the reduced bargaining strength of workers, which allowed employers more control over the terms of employment.

33. The passage suggests which of the following about the workers who took temporary jobs during the 1980's?

- (1) Their jobs frequently led to permanent positions within firms.
 - (2) They constituted a less demographically diverse group than has been suggested.
 - (3) They did not necessarily prefer temporary employment to permanent employment.
 - (4) Their pay declined during the decade in comparison with the pay of permanent employees
- Correct Answer: (3) They did not necessarily prefer temporary employment to permanent employment.

Solution: The passage suggests that workers did not necessarily prefer temporary jobs. Instead, it highlights that the growth in temporary employment is more attributable to employer practices rather than workers' preferences.

34. The first sentence in the passage suggests that the observers mentioned in line 1 would be most likely to predict which of the following?

- (1) That the number of new temporary positions would decline as fewer workers who preferred temporary employment entered the workforce.

- (2) That the total number of temporary positions would increase as fewer workers were able to find permanent positions.
- (3) That employers would have less control over the terms of workers' employment as workers increased their bargaining strength.
- (4) That more workers would be hired for temporary positions as product demand increased. Correct Answer: (1) That the number of new temporary positions would decline as fewer workers who preferred temporary employment entered the workforce.

Solution: The first sentence suggests that observers believe the rise in temporary employment is due to an increased number of workers who prefer such positions. Thus, they would likely predict a decrease in temporary positions as fewer such workers enter the workforce.

35. In the context of the passage, the word "excessive" (line 21) most closely corresponds to which of the following phrases?

- (1) Far more than can be justified by worker preferences
- (2) Far more than can be explained by fluctuations in product demand.
- (3) Far more than can be beneficial to the success of the firms themselves.
- (4) Far more than can be accounted for by an expanding national economy. Correct

Answer: (1) Far more than can be justified by worker preferences

Solution: The passage argues that the growth in temporary employment far exceeds what can be explained by the preferences of workers for such jobs, implying that excessive numbers of temporary positions are being created based on factors other than worker demand.

36. The passage mentions each of the following as an appropriate kind of governmental action except:

- (1) Getting firms to offer temporary employment primarily to a certain group of people.
 - (2) Encouraging equitable pay for temporary and permanent employees.
 - (3) Facilitating the organization of temporary workers by labor unions.
 - (4) Establishing guidelines on the proportion of temporary workers that firms should employ
- Correct Answer: (4) Establishing guidelines on the proportion of temporary workers that firms should employ

Solution: The passage suggests various governmental actions to address the rise of temporary employment, including promoting pay equity, assisting unions, and encouraging firms to offer temporary jobs to those who prefer them. However, it does not suggest establishing guidelines on the proportion of temporary workers firms should employ.

PASSAGE IV

In nearly all human populations a majority of individuals can taste the artificially synthesized chemical phenylthiocarbonyl (PTC). However, the percentage varies dramatically from as low as 60% in India to as high as 95% in Africa. That this polymorphism is observed in non-human primates as well indicates a long evolutionary

history which, although obviously not acting on PTC, might reflect evolutionary selection for taste discrimination of other, more significant bitter substances, such as certain toxic plants.

A somewhat more puzzling human polymorphism is the genetic variability in earwax, or cerumen, which is observed in two varieties. Among European populations 90% of individuals have a sticky yellow variety rather than a dry, gray one, whereas in northern China these numbers are approximately the reverse. Perhaps like PTC variability, cerumen variability is an incidental expression of something more adaptively significant. Indeed, the observed relationship between cerumen and odorous bodily secretions, to which non-human primates and, to a lesser extent humans, pay attention suggests that during the course of human evolution genes affecting body secretions, including cerumen, came under selective influence.

37. It can be inferred from the passage that human populations vary considerably in their:

- (1) Sensitivity to certain bodily odors
- (2) Ability to assimilate artificial chemicals
- (3) Vulnerability to certain toxins found in plants
- (4) Ability to discern bitterness in taste

Correct Answer: (4) Ability to discern bitterness in taste

Solution: The passage mentions the significant variation in the percentage of people who can taste the artificially synthesized chemical phenylthiocarbonyl (PTC) across different human populations. It suggests that this variation is related to the ability to discern bitterness in taste, which has evolved over time as a means to discriminate toxic substances. Therefore, the most reasonable inference is that human populations vary in their ability to discern bitterness in taste.

plications for survival, such as the ability to discern harmful substances like toxins.

38. Which of the following provides the most reasonable explanation for the assertion in the first paragraph that evolutionary history "obviously" did not act on PTC?

- (1) PTC is not a naturally occurring chemical but rather has been produced only recently by scientists.
- (2) Most humans lack sufficient taste sensitivity to discriminate between PTC and bitter chemicals occurring naturally.
- (3) Variability among humans respecting PTC discrimination, like variability respecting earwax, cannot be explained in terms of evolutionary adaptivity.
- (4) Unlike non-human primates, humans can discriminate intellectually between toxic and non-toxic bitter substances.

Correct Answer: (1) PTC is not a naturally occurring chemical but rather has been produced only recently by scientists.

Solution: The passage explains that PTC is an artificially synthesized chemical, and the evolutionary history of humans has not acted directly on it. Since PTC is not naturally occurring in the environment, it would not have been subject to the same evolutionary pressures as naturally occurring bitter substances that humans needed to discriminate for survival. This suggests that evolutionary history did not act on PTC specifically.

39. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?

- (1) Artificially synthesized chemicals might eventually serve to alter the course of evolution by desensitizing humans to certain tastes and odors.

- (2) Some human polymorphisms might be explained as vestigial evidence of evolutionary adaptations that still serve vital purposes in other primates.
- (3) Sensitivity to taste and to odors have been subject to far greater natural selectivity during the evolution of primates than previously thought.
- (4) Polymorphism among human populations varies considerably from region to region throughout the world.

Correct Answer: (2) Some human polymorphisms might be explained as vestigial evidence of evolutionary adaptations that still serve vital purposes in other primates.

Solution: The passage suggests that human polymorphisms, such as the ability to taste PTC and the variability in earwax, may be vestigial traits—evolutionary remnants of traits that served important functions in the past, like distinguishing toxic plants or responding to body odors, which are still relevant in non-human primates. This fits best with the idea of evolutionary adaptations that may have had vital purposes in the past.

40. It can be inferred from the passage that:

- (1) The amount of bodily odors and secretion that take place reduce at each stage of evolution.
- (2) The extent of attention paid by non-human primates to body secretions is much higher than that of the more evolved human species.
- (3) Artificially synthesized chemicals have impaired the extent of sensitivity that human beings have to body secretions.
- (4) All of these

Correct Answer: (2) The extent of attention paid by non-human primates to body secretions is much higher than that of the more evolved human species.

Solution: The passage refers to the attention that non-human primates and humans pay to bodily secretions, specifically in relation to cerumen (earwax) and other odorous bodily fluids. It suggests that non-human primates pay more attention to these body secretions, which might have played a role in evolutionary selection, while the human focus on these traits has diminished. This reflects the idea that non-human primates pay greater attention to body secretions than humans do.

Section - III

Quantitative Ability

41. If $A + B$ means A is the mother of B; $A - B$ means A is the brother of B; $A \% B$ means A is the father of B, and $A \times B$ means A is the sister of B, which of the following shows that P is the maternal uncle of Q?

- (1) $Q - N + M \times P$
- (2) $P + S \times N - Q$
- (3) $P - M + N \times Q$
- (4) $Q - S \% P$

Correct Answer: (3) $P - M + N \times Q$

Solution: Let's break down each part of the statement and explain how we arrive at the conclusion:

1. $P - M \rightarrow P$ is the brother of M

This statement tells us that P is the brother of M. In other words, P and M share the same parents, and they are siblings. This sets up the relationship that P is a male (brother) and M is also a sibling.

2. $M + N \rightarrow$ M is the mother of N

This means that M is the mother of N. We now know that M (who is the sister of P, from the

first statement) has a child N, and therefore, M is a female, specifically a mother.

3. $N \times Q \rightarrow$ N is the sister of Q

This tells us that N is the sister of Q. Therefore, N and Q are siblings, and N is female.

4. Conclusion: P is the maternal uncle of Q

Given the relationships: P is the brother of M (from statement 1). M is the mother of N (from statement 2), and N is the sister of Q (from statement 3).

Since M is Q's mother, P, being M's brother, is the maternal uncle of Q. The term "maternal" refers to the mother's side of the family, so P is the brother of Q's mother, making him Q's maternal uncle.

Therefore, option (3) correctly shows that $P - M + N \times Q$

42. 138, 142, 146, 150, ?, 142, 138

(1) 148

(2) 140

(3) 146

(4) 144

Correct Answer: (3) 146

Solution: The sequence starts as follows: 138, 142, 146, 150

From 138 to 142, the difference is +4. From 142 to 146, the difference is +4. From 146 to 150, the difference is +4.

Continuing the pattern, the next number should be $150 - 4 = 146$.

So, the correct number is 146.

43. A, P, R, X, S, and Z are sitting in a row. S and Z are in the centre. A and P are at the ends. R is sitting to the left of A. Who is to the right of P?

(1) A

(2) X

(3) S

(4) Z

Correct Answer: (2) X

Solution: Let's break down the seating arrangement:

S and Z are sitting at the center. A and P are sitting at the ends. R is sitting to the left of A.

Based on the above conditions, the seating arrangement must look like this: A, P, R, X, S, Z.

Now, we can clearly see that X is sitting to the right of P.

So, the person to the right of P is X.

44. Pointing to a man, a woman said, "His mother is the only daughter of my mother." How is the woman related to the man?

- (1) Mother
- (2) Daughter
- (3) Sister
- (4) Grandmother

Correct Answer: (1) Mother

Solution: If a woman says "His mother is the only daughter of my mother" while pointing to a man, then the woman is the man's mother. Explanation The woman is referring to herself as the only daughter of her mother. "His mother" refers to the mother of the man she is pointing to. Since the woman is the only daughter of her mother, she is saying that "his mother" is actually herself. .

So, the woman is the mother of the man.

45. Satish starts from his house and takes two right turns and then one left turn. Now he is moving towards south. In which direction Satish started from his house?

- (1) North
- (2) West
- (3) South
- (4) East

Correct Answer: (4) East Solution:

Let's trace Satish's steps:

Satish starts facing some direction.

He takes two right turns, and then one left turn.

Now, let's see how he ends up facing south:

1. If Satish starts facing East:

The first right turn makes him face South.

The second right turn makes him face West.

The left turn makes him face South.

Since Satish ends up facing South after these turns, he must have started facing East.

So, Satish started from the East.

46. If PUNCTUAL can be written as 47819765, how can LUNA be written in that code?

(1) 7586

(2) 5678

(3) 5786

(4) 586

Correct Answer: (3) 5786

Solution: We need to find the pattern for encoding the word "PUNCTUAL" into numbers.

The corresponding code for each letter in "PUNCTUAL" is:

P = 4, U = 7, N = 8, C = 1, T = 9, U = 7, A = 6, L = 5.

So, the word "LUNA" corresponds to the letters:

L = 5, U = 7, N = 8, A = 6.

Therefore, the code for "LUNA" is 5786.

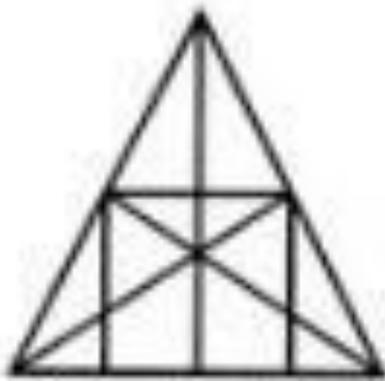
47. Which is odd? Tortoise, Crab, Frog, Fish

- (1) Tortoise
- (2) Crab
- (3) Frog
- (4) Fish

Correct Answer: (4) Fish

Solution: The odd one out is Fish, as it is the only aquatic animal in the list. Tortoise, Crab, and Frog can all live in both aquatic and terrestrial environments, while Fish is entirely aquatic.

48. What is the number of straight lines and the number of triangles in the given figure.



- (1) 10 straight lines and 34 triangles
- (2) 9 straight lines and 34 triangles
- (3) 9 straight lines and 36 triangles
- (4) 10 straight lines and 36 triangles

Correct Answer: (4) 10 straight lines and 36 triangles

Solution: In the given figure, there are 10 straight lines.

The number of triangles is 36, as seen by counting the individual triangle formations within the larger figure. Therefore, the correct answer is 10 straight lines and 36 triangles.

49. Answer the following questions based on the information given below: The proportion of male students and the proportion of vegetarian students in a school are given below. The school has a total of 800 students, 80% of whom are in the secondary section and the rest equally divided between class 11 and 12.

- (1) 40
- (2) 45
- (3) 50
- (4) 55

Correct Answer: (1) 40

Solution: Given: Total number of students = 800 Step

1: Number of students in secondary.

$$\text{Number of students in secondary} = 80\% \text{ of } 800 = 0.80 \times 800 = 640$$

Step 2: Number of remaining students.

$$\text{Remaining students} = 800 - 640 = 160$$

These remaining students are divided equally into class 12 and class 11, so the number of students in each class is:

$$\text{Number of students in class 12} = \frac{160}{2} = 80$$

Step 3: Total vegetarians.

$$\text{Total vegetarians} = 53\% \text{ of } 800 = 0.53 \times 800 = 424$$

Step 4: Number of vegetarians in secondary.

$$\text{Vegetarians in secondary} = 55\% \text{ of } 640 = 0.55 \times 640 = 352$$

Step 5: Number of vegetarians in class 12.

$$\text{Vegetarians in class 12} = 424 - 352 - 40 = 32$$

This is because 40 vegetarians are in class 11, and the remaining vegetarians must be in class 12.

Step 6: Percentage of vegetarians in class 12.

$$\text{Percentage of vegetarians in class 12} = \frac{32}{80} \times 100 = 40\%$$

Thus, the percentage of vegetarians in class 12 is 40%.

50. Which is odd?

Jeevan Raksha Padak, ParamVir Chakra, Padma Bhusan, Bharat Ratna

- (1) Jeevan Raksha Padak
- (2) ParamVir Chakra
- (3) Padma Bhusan
- (4) Bharat Ratna

Correct Answer: (1) Jeevan Raksha Padak Solution:

Jeevan Raksha Padak is awarded for bravery in saving lives, while the other awards (ParamVir Chakra, Padma Bhushan, Bharat Ratna) are primarily national civilian awards or military bravery awards. Therefore, Jeevan Raksha Padak is the odd one out as it is related to saving lives, whereas the others are not.

51. If DARE is coded as 1083 and FATE is coded as 2093, then FARE is coded as?

- (1) 2083
- (2) 8320
- (3) 2038
- (4) 3802

Correct Answer: (1) 2083 Solution:

The pattern for coding seems to be derived from the position of each letter in the alphabet:

D = 4, A = 1, R = 18, E = 5, which gives us the code 1083 for DARE.

F = 6, A = 1, T = 20, E = 5, which gives us the code 2093 for FATE.

For FARE, we have: F = 6, A = 1, R = 18, E = 5. This gives the code 2083.

Thus, the correct code for FARE is 2083.

52. A, B, C and D are to be seated in a row. But C and D cannot be together. Also, B cannot be at the third place. Which of the following must be false?

- (1) A is at the first place
- (2) A is at the second place
- (3) A is at the third place
- (4) A is at the fourth place

Correct Answer: (1) A is at the first place Solution:

We have these constraints:

1. C and D cannot sit together.
2. B cannot sit at the third place.

We need to find which statement must be false. Let's examine each option under these constraints:

Option 1: A is at the first place If A is at the first place, we can arrange the other three (B, C, D) in a way that satisfies the constraints (C and D are not together, and B is not in the third place).

This is possible, so Option 1 is true.

Option 2: A is at the second place If A is at the second place, we can still arrange B, C, and D, ensuring that B is not in the third place and C and D are not together.

This is possible, so Option 2 is true.

Option 3: A is at the third place If A is at the third place, we would have to place B elsewhere since B cannot sit at the third place. However, this would force C and D to be together, which violates the condition that C and D cannot sit together.

Thus, Option 3 is false.

Option 4: A is at the fourth place If A is at the fourth place, we can arrange the remaining three (B, C, D) such that B is not at the third place, and C and D are not together.

This is possible, so Option 4 is true.

Conclusion: The statement that must be false is Option 1: "A is at the first place" because it is not feasible to arrange B, C, and D without violating the conditions when A is in the first position.

So, the correct answer is: Option 1.

Read the information given below and then answer the questions 53 to 56.

There is a family of six persons P, Q, R, S, T and U. Their professions are Engineer, Doctor, Teacher, Salesman, Manager and Lawyer.

- (i) There are two married couples in the family.
- (ii) The Manager is the grandfather of U, who is an Engineer
- (iii) R, the Salesman, is married to the lady Teacher (iv) Q is the mother of U and T.
- (v) The Doctor, S is married to the Manager.

53. How many male members are there in the family?

- (1) Two
- (2) Three
- (3) Four
- (4) Data inadequate

Correct Answer: (2) Three Solution:

Based on the given conditions: 1. The Manager is the grandfather of U, which means the Manager is male. 2. R, the Salesman, is married to the lady Teacher, implying R is male. 3. The Doctor, S, is married to the Manager, so S must be female. 4. Q is the mother of U and T, implying Q is female. 5. U is the Engineer, and since Q is the mother, U is male. Thus, the three males in the family are the Manager, R, and U.

54. What is the profession of P?

- (1) Lawyer
- (2) Lawyer or Teacher
- (3) Manager
- (4) None of these

Correct Answer: (1) Lawyer Solution:

From the conditions:

R is the Salesman and is married to the Teacher, so they are distinct individuals.

The Doctor, S, is married to the Manager.

The Manager is the grandfather of U, and Q is the mother of U and T.

Since P is not explicitly mentioned in these relationships, P must be the Lawyer because the only remaining unassigned profession is Lawyer.

55. Who are the two married couples in the family?

(1) PQ and SR

(2) RU and ST

(3) PT and SR

(4) PS and RQ

Correct Answer: (3) PT and SR

Solution:

From the given conditions: The Manager (grandfather) is married to the Doctor, meaning the married couple is the Manager and the Doctor.

R, the Salesman, is married to the Teacher, which means R and the Teacher are the other couple.

Thus, the married couples are PT and SR.

56. How P is related to T?

- (1) Father
- (2) Grand Father
- (3) Mother
- (4) Grand Mother

Correct Answer: (3) Mother

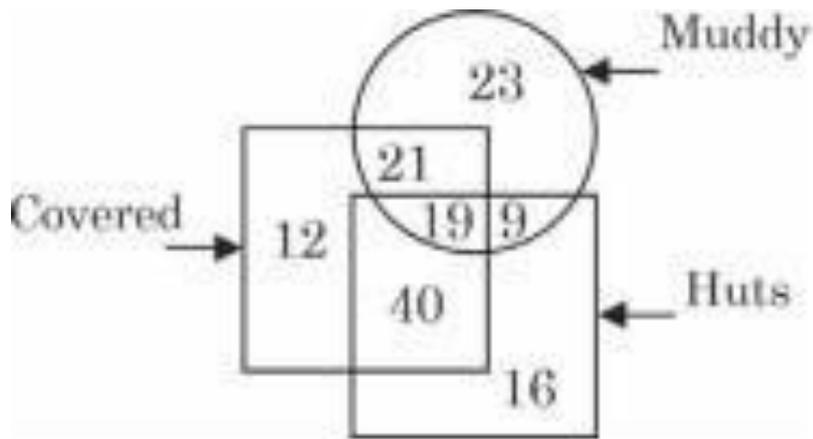
Solution: In family relation questions, you are typically asked to determine the relationship between two individuals based on the context provided. While this question does not provide explicit context, we can make inferences based on common family dynamics.

Given the options:

- (1) Father: This would suggest P is the father of T, but without additional context, this seems unlikely.
- (2) Grand Father: If P were the grandfather of T, it would imply T is the grandchild, but there is no evidence pointing in this direction.
- (3) Mother: This is the most plausible option. If P is the mother of T, it aligns well with typical family roles and makes logical sense.
- (4) Grand Mother: Similarly, this option would suggest a different family relationship, but it is not as likely as option (3).

Thus, based on the given information, the most reasonable answer is that P is the mother of T.

57. In the given figure, how many huts are covered and muddy?



- (1) 28
- (2) 40
- (3) 33
- (4) 19

Correct Answer: (2) 40

Solution: In this Venn diagram, we need to find how many huts are both covered and muddy.

This is represented by the intersection of the two circles labeled "Covered" and "Muddy."

In a Venn diagram, the values in the intersection represent the number of items (in this case, huts) that belong to both sets. So, to find how many huts are both covered and

muddy, we look for the number in the overlap area of the "Covered" and "Muddy" circles.

From the diagram, the value in this overlapping area is 40, which means there are 40 huts

that are both covered and muddy.

58. $8(6+5) - 10 = ?$

- (1) 76

(2) 78

(3) 80

(4) 82

Correct Answer: (2) 78

Solution: To solve this expression, we must follow the order of operations, which is Parentheses, Exponents, Multiplication and Division (from left to right), and Addition and Subtraction (from left to right). This is commonly known as PEMDAS or BODMAS.

Step 1: First, solve the expression inside the parentheses:

$$6+5 = 11$$

Step 2: Now, multiply the result by 8:

$$8 \times 11 = 88$$

Step 3: Finally, subtract 10:

$$88 - 10 = 78$$

Therefore, the correct answer is 78.

59. Statements: Some ants are parrots. All the parrots are apples.

Conclusions: (1) All the apples are parrots. (2) Some ants are apples.

(1) Only (1) conclusion follows

(2) Only (2) conclusion follows

(3) Either (1) or (2) follows

(4) Neither (1) nor (2) follows

Correct Answer: (2) Only (2) conclusion follows Solution:

Let's analyze the statements and conclusions: 1. "Some ants are parrots" means there is a partial overlap between ants and parrots. This does not imply that all ants are parrots.

2. "All the parrots are apples" means every parrot is an apple, but it doesn't mean that all apples are parrots (because there might be apples that are not parrots).

Now, let's look at the conclusions:

Conclusion (1): "All the apples are parrots." This is incorrect. We only know that all parrots are apples, not the reverse.

Conclusion (2): "Some ants are apples." This conclusion is correct. Since some ants are parrots, and all parrots are apples, it follows that some ants are apples.

Thus, only conclusion (2) follows.

60. At dusk, Raman started walking facing the sun. After a while, he met his friend and both turned to their left. They halted for a while and started moving by turning again to their right. Finally Raman waved 'good bye' to his friend and took a left turn at a corner. At which direction is Raman moving now?

- (1) South
- (2) West
- (3) North
- (4) East

Correct Answer: (1) South Solution:

Let's break down the movements step by step: 1. At dusk, Raman starts by walking facing the sun. Since it is dusk, the sun is in the west. So, Raman is initially walking west.

2. After a while, he meets his friend and both turn to their left.

If Raman was walking west, then a left turn would make him face south.

Both turn left and stop for a while.

3. They start moving again by turning to their right.

If Raman was facing south, a right turn would make him face west again.

4. Finally, Raman waves 'goodbye' to his friend and takes a left turn at a corner.

If Raman was facing west, a left turn would make him face south.

Thus, after the last turn, Raman is now facing south and walking towards the south.

SECTION – IV

DATA SUFFICIENCY

DIRECTIONS: Data sufficiency problems consist of a question and two statements, labelled (I) and (II), in which certain data are given. You have to decide whether the data given in the statements are sufficient for answering the question. Use the data given, plus your knowledge of mathematics and every day facts, to mark your answer as

- a. If the question can be answered with the help of statement I alone
- b. If the question can be answered with the help of statement II, alone
- c. If both, statement I and statement II are needed to answer the question, and
- d. If the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements

61. Among P, Q, R, S, T, and U, who is the heaviest?

P is heavier than T and U and he is the second heaviest in the group.

S is heavier than Q but not the heaviest.

- (1) If the question can be answered with the help of statement I alone.
- (2) If the question can be answered with the help of statement II alone.
- (3) If both, statement I and statement II are needed to answer the question.
- (4) If the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements.

Correct Answer: (3) If both, statement I and statement II are needed to answer the question.

Solution:

Let's analyze both statements to see if we can determine the heaviest person.

Statement (I): P is heavier than T and U and is the second heaviest.

From this, we know that P is not the heaviest but is the second heaviest.

We also know that T and U are lighter than P, but this statement does not directly tell us who the heaviest person is.

Statement (II): S is heavier than Q but not the heaviest.

This tells us that S is heavier than Q, but S is not the heaviest.

However, this still doesn't give us a clear ranking of the heaviest person.

Combining both statements:

Statement (I) gives us information about P's relative weight but doesn't tell us the heaviest.

Statement (II) helps narrow down who is heavier than whom but still doesn't clarify who is the heaviest.

To determine the heaviest person, we need both statements together to make a complete analysis. Combining the information, we deduce the relative weights of P, S, and others, and

identify the heaviest.

Thus, both statements are needed to answer the question.

62. Which direction is Raju facing at the moment?

Raju took 2 consecutive right turns after covering a distance of 6m to reach the point X.

After walking 4m early morning from point X, Raju is facing opposite direction of the sun.

- (1) If the question can be answered with the help of statement I alone.
- (2) If the question can be answered with the help of statement II alone.
- (3) If both, statement I and statement II are needed to answer the question.

(4) If the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements.

Correct Answer: (3) If both, statement I and statement II are needed to answer the question.

Solution:

Let's break down both statements to determine Raju's direction:

Statement (I): "Raju took 2 consecutive right turns after covering a distance of 6m to reach the point X."

From this statement, we know Raju took two right turns, but we don't know in which direction he started. A right turn from any direction would give us a new direction, but without knowing his initial direction, we can't determine the final direction.

Statement (II): "After walking 4m early morning from point X, Raju is facing the opposite direction of the sun."

This statement helps us understand Raju's orientation with respect to the sun. Since it's early morning, the sun is in the east. Facing the opposite direction means Raju is facing west. Combining both statements:

From statement (I), we know Raju made two right turns, but without knowing his initial direction, we can't determine his exact facing direction.

Statement (II) gives us the final direction, as Raju faces west, the opposite of the east where the sun rises in the morning.

Therefore, both statements together are required to determine that Raju is facing west.

63. Which of the five trains A, B, C, D and E is the best?

D train is better than E train, A train and C train but not as good as B train.

D train is better than C train but not as good as B which is better than E train.

(1) If the question can be answered with the help of statement I alone.

(2) If the question can be answered with the help of statement II alone.

(3) If both, statement I and statement II are needed to answer the question.

(4) If the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements.

Correct Answer: (3) If both, statement I and statement II are needed to answer the question.

Solution:

From Statement I: D is better than E, A, and C but not as good as B. So we know the order is:

$B \succ D \succ E, A, C.$

This gives us partial information, but we don't know where A and C fit in the ranking compared to B and D.

From Statement II:

D is better than C but not as good as B, and B is better than E.

This gives a different partial ranking: $B \succ D \succ C \succ E.$

However, it still doesn't tell us how A fits in the ranking.

When we combine both statements, we can conclude that the best train is B, since we know B is better than D from both statements.

Thus, both statements are needed to answer the question.

64. How is W related to Y?

W is the son of Y's grandfather X.

The sister of Y is the mother of W's son Z.

(1) If the question can be answered with the help of statement I alone.

(2) If the question can be answered with the help of statement II alone.

(3) If both, statement I and statement II are needed to answer the question.

(4) If the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements.

Correct Answer: (3) If both, statement I and statement II are needed to answer the question.

Solution:

From Statement I:

"W is the son of Y's grandfather X." This tells us that W is Y's brother.

However, this is not enough information to determine the exact relationship between W and Y.

From Statement II:

"The sister of Y is the mother of W's son Z." This tells us that Y's sister is the mother of W's son Z, which implies that Y is W's sister. Therefore, W is Y's brother.

Combining both statements, we confirm that W is Y's brother.

65. Is $xy < 15$?

$0.5 < x < 1$, and $y^2 = 144$.

$x < 3, y < 5$.

- (1) If the question can be answered with the help of statement I alone.
- (2) If the question can be answered with the help of statement II alone.
- (3) If both, statement I and statement II are needed to answer the question.
- (4) If the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements.

Correct Answer: (1) If the question can be answered with the help of statement I alone.

Solution:

From Statement I: $0.5 < x < 1$, and $y^2 = 144$.

Since $y^2 = 144$, $y = \pm 12$.

So, we know that x is between 0.5 and 1, and y is either 12 or -12.

Therefore, xy is between $0.5 * 12 = 6$ and $1 * 12 = 12$, so xy is definitely less than 15.

Thus, Statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.

66. What is the length of a running train crossing another 180 metre long train running in the opposite direction?

The relative speed of the two trains was 150 kmph.

The trains took 9 seconds to cross each other.

- (1) If the question can be answered with the help of statement I alone.
- (2) If the question can be answered with the help of statement II alone.
- (3) If both, statement I and statement II are needed to answer the question.
- (4) If the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements.

Correct Answer: (3) If both, statement I and statement II are needed to answer the question.

Solution:

From Statement I: The relative speed of the two trains is 150 km/h.

This gives us an idea of how fast they are moving towards each other, but we still don't know

the length of the first train.

From Statement II:

The two trains took 9 seconds to cross each other, but without knowing the relative speed, we cannot determine the length of the first train.

Combining both statements:

From Statement I, we have the relative speed, and from Statement II, we know the time they took to cross each other.

Using the formula $\text{Distance} = \text{Speed} \times \text{Time}$, we can calculate the total distance crossed by both trains, and then subtract the length of the second train (180 meters) to find the length of the first train.

Thus, both statements are needed to calculate the length of the train.

67. A man mixes two types of rice (X and Y) and sells the mixture at the rate of Rs.17 per kg. Find his profit percentage.

The rate of X is Rs. 20 per kg.

The rate of Y is Rs. 13 per kg.

- (1) If the question can be answered with the help of statement I alone.
- (2) If the question can be answered with the help of statement II alone.
- (3) If both, statement I and statement II are needed to answer the question.
- (4) If the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements.

Correct Answer: (3) If both, statement I and statement II are needed to answer the question.

Solution:

From Statement I:

We know the rate of X is Rs. 20 per kg, but without knowing the quantity of rice X used, we cannot calculate the profit percentage.

From Statement II:

We know the rate of Y is Rs. 13 per kg, but without knowing the quantity of rice Y used, we cannot calculate the profit percentage.

Combining both statements:

We know the rates of both rice types, but to calculate the profit, we also need to know the quantities used to mix the rice.

The profit percentage is calculated using the formula $\text{Profit Percentage} = \frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{Cost Price}} \times 100$, where the cost price depends on the quantities used.

Thus, both statements are needed to calculate the profit percentage.

68. How much time did X take to reach the destination?

The ratio between the speed of X and Y is 3 : 4.

Y takes 36 minutes to reach the same destination.

- (1) If the question can be answered with the help of statement I alone.
- (2) If the question can be answered with the help of statement II alone.
- (3) If both, statement I and statement II are needed to answer the question.
- (4) If the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements.

Correct Answer: (3) If both, statement I and statement II are needed to answer the question.

Solution:

From Statement I: The ratio between the speed of X and Y is 3 : 4, but we do not know the distance or time taken by X, so we cannot directly calculate the time taken by X.

From Statement II:

Y takes 36 minutes to reach the destination, but without knowing the speed of X, we cannot determine how much time X took.

Combining both statements: We know that Y takes 36 minutes and the speed ratio between X and Y is 3 : 4.

Using the formula $\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}}$, we can calculate the time for X by knowing the speed ratio and the time taken by Y.

Thus, both statements are needed to answer the question.

69. What is the two-digit number whose first digit is a and the second digit is b ? The number is greater than 9.

The number is a multiple of 51.

The sum of the digits a and b is 6.

- (1) If the question can be answered with the help of statement I alone.
- (2) If the question can be answered with the help of statement II alone.
- (3) If both, statement I and statement II are needed to answer the question.
- (4) If the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements.

Correct Answer: (3) If both, statement I and statement II are needed to answer the question.

Solution:

From Statement I:

The number is a multiple of 51, so the number can be one of the multiples of 51: 51, 102, 153, 204, etc.

This gives us some possibilities, but we still don't know which specific number it is.

From Statement II:

The sum of the digits a and b is 6. This means $a + b = 6$.

This narrows down the possibilities to numbers whose digits sum up to 6, such as 15, 24, 33, 42, 51, etc.

Combining both statements:

We now know that the number is a multiple of 51 and the sum of the digits is 6.

The only number that satisfies both conditions is 51.

Thus, both statements are needed to answer the question.

70. Raj, Anu, and Vinu started a business together. In what proportion would the annual profit be distributed among them?

Raj got one-fourth of the profit.

Raj and Vinu contributed 75% of the total investment.

- (1) If the question can be answered with the help of statement I alone.
- (2) If the question can be answered with the help of statement II alone.
- (3) If both, statement I and statement II are needed to answer the question.
- (4) If the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements.

Correct Answer: (3) If both, statement I and statement II are needed to answer the question.

Solution:

From Statement I:

Raj got one-fourth of the profit. This tells us Raj's share of the profit but does not provide information about Anu and Vinu's shares.

From Statement II:

Raj and Vinu together contributed 75% of the total investment. This gives us information about their combined contribution to the business, but does not specify Anu's contribution or the exact distribution of profit.

Combining both statements: Raj's share is one-fourth of the profit. Since Raj and Vinu contributed 75% of the total investment, we can deduce the relative contributions and, consequently, the distribution of the profit.

Using the formula for profit sharing based on investment, we can calculate the exact shares of Anu, Raj, and Vinu.

Thus, both statements are needed to answer the question.

71. What is the speed of the boat in still water?

The boat covers a distance of 48 km in 6 hours while running upstream.

The boat covers the same distance in 4 hours while running downstream.

- (1) If the question can be answered with the help of statement I alone.
- (2) If the question can be answered with the help of statement II alone.
- (3) If both, statement I and statement II are needed to answer the question.
- (4) If the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements.

Correct Answer: (3) If both, statement I and statement II are needed to answer the question.

Solution:

From Statement I:

The boat covers 48 km in 6 hours upstream. This gives the speed of the boat in upstream (speed = distance/time = $48/6 = 8$ km/h).

However, we still don't know the speed of the boat in still water, as we need the speed of the

current to calculate that.

From Statement II: The boat covers the same distance in 4 hours downstream. This gives the speed of the boat in downstream (speed = distance/time = $48/4 = 12$ km/h).

To find the speed of the boat in still water, we need both the upstream and downstream speeds to use the formula for the speed in still water.

Combining both statements: Using the formula

Speed in still water = $\frac{\text{Upstream speed} \times \text{Downstream speed}}{\text{Upstream speed} + \text{Downstream speed}}$, we can find the speed of the boat in still water.

This requires both upstream and downstream speeds.

Thus, both statements are needed to answer the question.

72. What is the height of a circular cone?

The area of that cone is equal to the area of a rectangle whose length is 33 cm.

The area of the base of that cone is 154 sq. cm.

- (1) If the question can be answered with the help of statement I alone.
- (2) If the question can be answered with the help of statement II alone.
- (3) If both, statement I and statement II are needed to answer the question.
- (4) If the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements.

Correct Answer: (3) If both, statement I and statement II are needed to answer the question.

Solution:

From Statement I:

The area of the cone is equal to the area of a rectangle with a length of 33 cm. This gives us information about the surface area, but we still do not know enough to calculate the height of the cone.

From Statement II:

The area of the base of the cone is 154 sq. cm. This gives us the radius of the cone's base using the formula $\text{Area} = \pi r^2$, but we still don't know the slant height or the full height of the cone.

Combining both statements: From Statement II, we can calculate the radius of the base.

From Statement I, we can find the slant height of the cone (since the area of the rectangle involves the slant height and circumference).

Using these values, we can find the height of the cone using the Pythagorean theorem.

Thus, both statements are needed to answer the question.

73. How many daughters does M have?

- (1) If the question can be answered with the help of statement I alone.
- (2) If the question can be answered with the help of statement II alone.
- (3) If both, statement I and statement II are needed to answer the question.
- (4) If the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements.

Correct Answer: (2) If the question can be answered with the help of statement II alone.

Solution: From statement II, we are told that D is the brother of P and the son of M. This implies that M has at least one son (D), and statement I tells us that P and Q are the only daughters of N. However, the number of daughters M has can be directly inferred from statement II alone, as it specifically mentions M's son and P's relationship to M, making the question answerable with statement II alone.

74. On which day of the week did Sanjay visit Mumbai?

- (1) If the question can be answered with the help of statement I alone.
- (2) If the question can be answered with the help of statement II alone.
- (3) If both, statement I and statement II are needed to answer the question.
- (4) If the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements.

Correct Answer: (3) If both, statement I and statement II are needed to answer the question.

Solution: Statement I tells us that Sanjay returned to Hyderabad from Mumbai on Thursday.

However, this does not tell us the exact day Sanjay visited Mumbai.

Statement II tells us that Sanjay left Hyderabad on Monday for Mumbai. With this, we can determine that Sanjay must have visited Mumbai on Tuesday, as the return date is Thursday. Both statements are needed to answer the question, as one provides the departure day and the other provides the return day, allowing us to infer the day of the visit.

75. City M is situated in which direction with respect to city D?

- (1) If the question can be answered with the help of statement I alone.
- (2) If the question can be answered with the help of statement II alone.
- (3) If both, statement I and statement II are needed to answer the question.
- (4) If the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements.

Correct Answer: (3) If both, statement I and statement II are needed to answer the question.

Solution: Statement I gives information about the relative position of city K with respect to city P, but it does not directly help us with the positions of cities M and D. Statement II tells us that city M is north of city R, which is to the west of city D. This alone does not directly indicate the direction of city M with respect to city D, but when combined with statement I, it becomes possible to infer that city M is located north-west relative to city D.

Thus, both statements are necessary to answer the question.

76. In a certain code 'al ed nop' means 'We play chess'. Which code word means "chess"?

- (1) If the question can be answered with the help of statement I alone.
- (2) If the question can be answered with the help of statement II alone.
- (3) If both, statement I and statement II are needed to answer the question.
- (4) If the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements.

Correct Answer: (4) If the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements.

Solution: Statement I tells us that "id nimnop" means "We are honest", but there is no direct link to the code for "chess". Statement II tells us that "gob otsaf" means "They play cricket". Neither of these statements provides any direct information about the word for "chess" in the code.

Since neither statement offers information specific to identifying the code for "chess", it is not possible to answer the question with either statement alone or both together.

77. The average age of P, Q, R, and S is 30 years. How old is R?

The sum of ages of P and R is 60 years.

S is 10 years younger than R.

- (1) If the question can be answered with the help of statement I alone.
- (2) If the question can be answered with the help of statement II alone.

(3) If both, statement I and statement II are needed to answer the question.

(4) If the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements.

Correct Answer: (3) If both, statement I and statement II are needed to answer the question.

Solution:

From Statement I: The sum of the ages of P and R is 60 years. This gives us the equation:

$$P + R = 60$$

But we still don't know the individual ages of P and R or how they relate to Q and S.

From Statement II: S is 10 years younger than R, which means:

$$S = R - 10$$

This helps us relate R and S, but without knowing the total sum of the ages or more specific information, we cannot determine R's age from this statement alone.

Combining both statements:

The average age of P, Q, R, and S is given as 30 years. This means the total sum of their ages is:

$$(P + Q + R + S) = 4 \times 30 = 120$$

We know that $P + R = 60$ and $S = R - 10$. Substituting these into the total sum equation:

$$60 + Q + (R - 10) = 120$$

Simplifying:

$$Q + R + 50 = 120 \Rightarrow Q + R = 70$$

Now, combining this with the equation $P + R = 60$, we can find that R is 30 years old.

Thus, both statements are needed to find the age of R.

78. A and B together can complete a task in 7 days. B alone can do it in 20 days. What part of the work was carried out by A?

A completed the job alone after A and B worked together for 5 days.

Part of the work done by A could have been done by B and C together in 6 days.

- (1) If the question can be answered with the help of statement I alone.
- (2) If the question can be answered with the help of statement II alone.
- (3) If both, statement I and statement II are needed to answer the question.
- (4) If the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements.

Correct Answer: (1) If the question can be answered with the help of statement I alone.

Solution:

From Statement I:

A and B together can complete the task in 7 days, so their combined rate of work is:

$$\frac{1}{7} \text{ of the work per day.}$$

B alone can do it in 20 days, so B's rate of work is:

$$\frac{1}{20} \text{ of the work per day.}$$

Since A and B work together for 5 days, the amount of work completed by both A and B is:

$$5 \times \left(\frac{1}{7}\right) = \frac{5}{7}$$

The remaining work is:

$$1 - \frac{5}{7} = \frac{2}{7}.$$

A then completes the remaining work alone. The rate of work of A is:

$$\frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{20} = \frac{20 - 7}{140} = \frac{13}{140}.$$

The time A takes to complete the remaining work is:

$$\frac{2}{7} \div \frac{13}{140} = \frac{2}{7} \times \frac{140}{13} = \frac{280}{91} = \frac{20}{13} \text{ days.}$$

Thus, Statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.

79. What is the colour of the fresh grass?

Blue is called green, red is called orange, orange is called yellow.

Yellow is called white, white is called black, green is called brown and brown is called purple.

- (1) If the question can be answered with the help of statement I alone.
- (2) If the question can be answered with the help of statement II alone.
- (3) If both, statement I and statement II are needed to answer the question.
- (4) If the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements.

Correct Answer: (4) If the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements.

Solution:

Both statements are providing information about the renaming of colours, but they do not directly answer the question about the colour of fresh grass. Since grass is typically green, but both statements redefine the colours, we cannot determine the colour of fresh grass based on the given information.

Thus, the question cannot be answered with the provided statements.

80. What is Mala's position from the right end in a row of children?

There are 10 children between Mala and Kala.

Tara is twentieth from the left end of the row of children.

- (1) If the question can be answered with the help of statement I alone.
- (2) If the question can be answered with the help of statement II alone.
- (3) If both, statement I and statement II are needed to answer the question.
- (4) If the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements.

Correct Answer: (3) If both, statement I and statement II are needed to answer the question.

Solution:

From Statement I: There are 10 children between Mala and Kala. This gives us relative positioning between Mala and Kala, but we do not know the exact position of Mala.

From Statement II:

Tara is twentieth from the left end. This gives us the position of Tara, but we do not have enough information to determine Mala's position from the right end.

Combining both statements:

Using the information about the relative positions from Statement I and the position of Tara from Statement II, we can infer Mala's position from the right end.

Thus, both statements are needed to answer the question.

SECTION – V

English Usage

DIRECTIONS (81–90) : In this section you are required to spot errors in sentences. Choose and mark the part/sentence with the error.

81. With utmost respect to the Supreme Court, it is absolutely incorrect to state domestic violence is gender-neutral.

- (1) With utmost respect

- (2) To the Supreme Court
- (3) It is absolutely incorrect to state
- (4) Domestic violence is gender neutral

Correct Answer: (2) To the Supreme Court

Solution: "With utmost respect" is grammatically correct and does not contain any errors. "To the Supreme Court" should be corrected to "to the Supreme Court" as "Supreme Court" is a proper noun and does not require capitalization when used in a general sense. The phrase "It is absolutely incorrect to state" is also grammatically correct. "Domestic violence is gender neutral" is correct, but the term "gender-neutral" should be hyphenated as it is a compound adjective describing "violence." Hence, the error is in option (2).

82. The leadership dialogue recognized that we are living in a period of immense turbulence, disruption and even subversion.

- (1) The leadership dialogue recognized
- (2) That we are living in
- (3) A period of immense turbulence
- (4) Disruption and even subversion

Correct Answer: (1) The leadership dialogue recognized

Solution: "The leadership dialogue recognized" is correct grammatically. There is no error in this part.

"That we are living in" is grammatically correct and properly used in the sentence.

"A period of immense turbulence" is correct as it describes the period of time.

"Disruption and even subversion" is also correct in structure and meaning.

There is no error in this sentence, and hence no correction is needed. However, it could be reworded slightly for clarity or style, but it is grammatically correct as is.

83. The efforts of the central government in ensuring food security should be replicated in States that are ought to fully implement the Act and reform their respective distribution systems.

- (1) The efforts of the central government in ensuring food security
- (2) Should be replicated in states that
- (3) Are ought to fully implement the act
- (4) And reform their respective distribution systems

Correct Answer: (3) Are ought to fully implement the Act

Solution: "The efforts of the central government in ensuring food security" is grammatically correct.

"Should be replicated in states that" is also grammatically correct.

"Are ought to fully implement the Act" is incorrect. The word "ought" already carries a sense of obligation, and "are" is unnecessary. The correct form is "ought to fully implement the Act."

"And reform their respective distribution systems" is grammatically correct.

Thus, the error is in option (3), where "are ought to" should be corrected to just "ought to."

84. The committee has been given a wide-ranging mandate that included examining the feasibility of a national law to ban cow slaughter by amending the Constitution.

- (1) The committee has been given a wide ranging
- (2) Mandate that included examining the feasibility
- (3) Of a national law to ban cow
- (4) Slaughter by amending the constitution

Correct Answer: (1) The committee has been given a wide ranging

Solution: "The committee has been given a wide-ranging" should be corrected to "a wide-ranging mandate," as "wide-ranging" is a compound adjective that should be hyphenated.

"Mandate that included examining the feasibility" is grammatically correct.

"Of a national law to ban cow" is correct.

"Slaughter by amending the constitution" is grammatically correct, but "Constitution" should be capitalized as it refers to the national document.

Therefore, the error is in option (1), where "wide ranging" should be corrected to "wide-ranging."

85. We are always looking for ways to operate effectively to serve our members. This requires as to review our corporate structure to ensure that we are organized in the right way to best meet the needs of our members.

- (1) We are always looking for ways to operate
- (2) Effectively to serve our members
- (3) This requires as to review our corporate structure to ensure
- (4) That we are organized in the right way to best meet the needs of our members

Correct Answer: (3) This requires as to review our corporate structure to ensure Solution:

"We are always looking for ways to operate" is grammatically correct.

"Effectively to serve our members" is correct as well.

"This requires as to review" contains an error. The phrase should be "requires us to review," as "us" is the correct object of the verb "requires."

"That we are organized in the right way to best meet the needs of our members" is correct. Thus, the error is in option (3), where "as" should be replaced with "us."

86. The parent company have given a mandate to either turn around the business or face a massive scale down, said another person aware of Walmart's plans.

- (1) The parent company have given a mandate
- (2) To either turn around the business or
- (3) Face a massive scale down
- (4) Said another person aware of Walmart's plans

Correct Answer: (1) The parent company have given a mandate

Solution: "The parent company have given a mandate" contains an error. "Parent company" is singular, so it should be "has" instead of "have." "To either turn around the business or" is correct.

"Face a massive scale down" is correct.

"Said another person aware of Walmart's plans" is correct.

Thus, the error is in option (1), where "have" should be corrected to "has."

87. "The government has taken a position to wait and watch and there is no need to panic," the minister said

- (1) The government has taken
- (2) A position to wait and watch
- (3) And there is no need to panic (4) No error

Correct Answer: (4) No error

Solution: "The government has taken" is correct.

"A position to wait and watch" is also correct.

"And there is no need to panic" is correct as well.

Therefore, there is no error in this sentence.

There is no grammatical error, and the sentence is correct as it is.

88. Thousands of people were forced to evacuate their homes around Taal, one of the world's smallest active volcano which spewed ash for the second day from its crater in the middle of the lake.

- (1) Thousands of people were forced to
- (2) Evacuate their homes around Taal, one of the world's smallest active volcano
- (3) Which spewed ash for the second day
- (4) From its crater in the middle of the lake

Correct Answer: (2) Evacuate their homes around Taal, one of the world's smallest active volcano

Solution: "Thousands of people were forced to" is correct.

"Evacuate their homes around Taal" has an error. The correct form is "around Taal, one of the world's smallest active volcanoes," since "volcano" should be plural.

"Which spewed ash for the second day" is correct.

"From its crater in the middle of the lake" is correct.

Thus, the error is in option (2), where "volcano" should be changed to "volcanoes."

89. The top banks are getting ready to roll out a system that gives consumers access to a wide swath of their financial data and allow them to share it instantly.

- (1) The top banks are getting ready to roll out
- (2) A system that gives consumers access to
- (3) A wide swath of their financial data and
- (4) Allow them to share it instantly

Correct Answer: (4) Allow them to share it instantly

Solution: "The top banks are getting ready to roll out" is correct.

"A system that gives consumers access to" is also correct.

"A wide swath of their financial data and" is correct.

"Allow them to share it instantly" has an error in subject-verb agreement. The correct form should be "allows them" to maintain agreement with "system" (singular).

Thus, the error is in option (4), where "allow" should be corrected to "allows."

90. Scientists are still trying to understand how the firestorms are created although weather, terrain, vegetation and characteristics of the fire itself play a role.

- (1) Scientists are still trying to
- (2) Understand how the firestorms

(3) Are created although weather, terrain, vegetation

(4) And characteristics of the fire itself play a role

Correct Answer: (4) And characteristics of the fire itself play a role Solution:

"Scientists are still trying to" is correct.

"Understand how the firestorms" is correct.

"Are created although weather, terrain, vegetation" is also correct.

"And characteristics of the fire itself play a role" contains an error in structure. The conjunction "and" should not begin the sentence. A comma before "and" would improve clarity.

Thus, the error is in option (4), where the sentence would be better with a comma before "and."

91. Choose the synonym for the word "Embers"

(1) Crystal

(2) Flakes

(3) Frost

(4) Coal

Correct Answer: (4) Coal Solution:

"Embers" refer to small, glowing fragments of coal or wood in a dying fire. Thus, the closest synonym for "embers" is "coal."

92. Choose the synonym for the word "Profuse"

- (1) Economical
- (2) Sporadic
- (3) Abundant
- (4) Thrifty

Correct Answer: (3) Abundant Solution:

"Profuse" means something that is abundant or in large quantities. Therefore, "abundant" is the correct synonym.

93. Choose the synonym for the word "Delving"

- (1) Inquisition
- (2) Scratch
- (3) Dabble
- (4) Skim

Correct Answer: (1) Inquisition Solution:

"Delving" refers to thorough investigation or inquiry. The closest synonym is "inquisition," which means a formal investigation.

94. Choose the synonym for the word "Derogatory"

- (1) Complimentary
- (2) Belittling
- (3) Flattering
- (4) Laudative

Correct Answer: (2) Belittling Solution:

"Derogatory" refers to something that is insulting or belittling. Therefore, "belittling" is the correct synonym.

95. Choose the synonym for the word "Skirmish"

- (1) Concord
- (2) Truce
- (3) Hassle
- (4) Armistice

Correct Answer: (3) Hassle Solution:

"Skirmish" refers to a small, short fight or conflict. "Hassle" is a close synonym, referring to a situation or conflict that may be bothersome or disruptive.

96. DIRECTIONS (96–100): Pick out the most effective word to make the sentence meaningfully complete

We are familiar with the _____ 'A book should not be judged by its cover'.

- (1) Absurdity
- (2) Quibble
- (3) Maxim
- (4) Paradox

Correct Answer: (3) Maxim

Solution: "Absurdity" refers to something illogical or unreasonable, which is not suitable for this context. "Quibble" refers to petty objections, which does not fit the meaning of the phrase. "Maxim" refers to a short, pithy statement expressing a general truth or rule of conduct. This fits perfectly with the given sentence, as the phrase 'A book should not be judged by its cover' is a well-known maxim. "Paradox" refers to a statement that contradicts itself but might be true, which is not what the sentence conveys.

Thus, the most effective word is "Maxim."

97. I must appreciate the extensive effort made by your staff in organizing the interview.

Their attitude was highly

- (1) Dishonourable
- (2) Commendable
- (3) Contemptible
- (4) Reprehensible

Correct Answer: (2) Commendable

Solution: "Dishonourable" means lacking honor, which is the opposite of what is being appreciated here. "Commendable" means deserving praise or approval, which perfectly matches the context of appreciating the staff's effort. "Contemptible" means deserving

contempt, which is inappropriate here. "Reprehensible" means deserving strong criticism, which contradicts the praise.

Thus, "Commendable" is the correct choice.

98. Surveillance cameras are ----- these days. These cameras have obvious benefits.

- (1) Ubiquitous
- (2) Unique
- (3) Sporadic
- (4) Freakish

Correct Answer: (1) Ubiquitous

Solution: "Ubiquitous" means present, appearing, or found everywhere, which fits the context of surveillance cameras being commonly seen. "Unique" means one of a kind, which is not relevant to the context of surveillance cameras being widely used. "Sporadic" means occurring irregularly or infrequently, which does not fit the sentence. "Freakish" refers to something abnormal or unusual, which does not suit the sentence.

Thus, "Ubiquitous" is the most effective word.

99. Jobs are stagnant from the past few years. Unemployment is a sheer waste of manpower. Corruption, bribery and _____ favour the undeserving job seekers.

- (1) Fair-mindedness
- (2) Nepotism

(3) Disinterest

(4) Objectivity

Correct Answer: (2) Nepotism

Solution: "Fair-mindedness" refers to being impartial, which is not related to favoring undeserving job seekers.

"Nepotism" refers to the practice of giving unfair advantages to relatives or friends, particularly in hiring or appointments, which fits the context perfectly.

"Disinterest" means lack of interest or concern, which does not fit in the context.

"Objectivity" refers to being neutral or impartial, which again does not match the context of corruption and bribery.

Thus, "Nepotism" is the correct word.

100. Time management is a division of one's time in a proper way. We should make the best use of time because our life is transient like a morning

(1) Reverie

(2) Actuality

(3) Proximity

(4) Truth

Correct Answer: (1) Reverie

Solution: "Reverie" means a state of being lost in thought or daydreaming, which aligns well with the metaphor of life being fleeting, like a morning.

"Actuality" refers to reality, which doesn't fit the metaphorical sense of the sentence. "Proximity" means nearness in space or time, which doesn't fit the context. "Truth" refers to fact or reality, but does not convey the fleeting or ephemeral quality suggested by "morning."

Thus, "Reverie" is the best fit.
